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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855

MR. RAYNER AND HIS NORTHERN ALLIES The last Raleigh Register contains what purports to be the substance of the speech delivered by Mr. Rayner a few evenings since in Washington City; and finding the report in the Register, taken from some Washington paper, we consider it as authentic as such reports usually are, and regard Mr. Rayner as bound by it to the people of North Carolina. Among other things Mr. Rayner said:

"Coming as I do from our labors at Philadelphia it is right that I should allude to the transactions o the late National Council. The enemy had circulated throughout the land the story that division and distraction had entered into the American family at Philadelphia. I can say with pride and joy at this is not the case. There was no division on the great American principles-the distinguished

On that distracting question which has entered into and divided all political parties, and many churches of the land, there was a difference of opinion. We did not attempt to patch up a theory that should read two ways, and be fitted to each section: but looking to one common cause, to the protection of American Protestantism, we were united as one man. On slavery alone there was a difference. The members from the North, who disapproved, protested, honestly and manfully, but did not secede. And now, instead of coming into the field with one regiment, at the next election, we shall present two immense brigades that will sweep everything before us. [Cheers.] Let not the powers here in Washington and the pimps of the Roman hierarchy cackle over our division of sentiment on this question. There is no hope for them in it. On the great question of opposition to their encroachments there is no division-no North, no South. All over the North our camp fires are lighted on every hill-top. So also do they send back their greeting from the sunny

Here it is boldly asserted that, notwithstanding the difference of opinion on slavery between Southern and Northern Know Nothings, they are still united as a party: that the members from the North "protested honestly and manfully" against the majority platform, "but did not secede"; and that the calculation, by a Southern man and a slaveholder. is that in the campaign of 1856 the acolition forces, under the lead of Ford, Wilson, Colby and Gardner, will form one of the "immense brigades" destined, in affiliation with Southern Know Nothings, to sweep the country. There it is, fellow-citizens, in terms so plain that he who runs may read.

Mr. Rayner declares-as does also the "Ameri-

can Organ "-that the Know Nothing party is still national, still a unit-that the twelve abolition States "did not secede," but only " protested " against the platform adopted. Let us, then, as they insist upon this state of things, take it for granted and look to results. Massachusetts, under Know Nothing influence, has nullified the fugitive-slave law, and set the authorities of the federal government at defiance; Mr. Wilson and Mr. Sumner, her two Senators, stand p edged to labor for the repeal of that law, and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories; in several of the Northern States Know Nothing Senators have been elected, who are as hostile as Mr. Wilson is to the rights of the South, and, taking all the free States together, in the late elections some fifty or sixty Know Nothing members of the House have been returned, who will assuredly vote with Wilson and Seward of the Senate for the most ultra freesoil propositions; in Maine, in New York, and indeed throughout the free States Resolutions have been adopted, either by Know Nothing Legislatures or State Councils, the tendencies of which are, if carried out, to destroy the institution of slavery or to force a dissolution of the Union; and in New Hampshire, the old Democratic party, standing upon the Baltimore platform and advocating the Ne braska-Kansas measure, have been defeated, and, as the result of it, John P. Hale, a vile abolitionist has been elected to the United States Senate, and a man elected Governor- Mr. Metcalf-who in his inaugural address denounces the repeal of the Missouri line as an outrage not to be submitted to by the North, and, among other things, insults the whole Southern people by the charge that they are contemplating the revival of the African slave-trade. In no instance has a national man been elected to office by the Know Nothings of the free States. The Order, in that region, is a compound of all isms, the leading features of which are hatred of the South, and a determination, constantly expressed, to extirpate slavery by abolishing it in the District of Columbia, by abolishing it in the Territories so as to prevent its spread, and by repealing the fugitiveslave law, thus denying to Southern masters the right of capture and reclamation solemnly guaranteed in the federal Constitution. This, in brief, is the condition and these are the principles and objects of the great body of Northern Know Nothings; and Mr. Rayner not only admits, but declares "with pride and joy" that they are his allies-that he is acting with them against the Administration and against Democracy—that he counts upon them as one of his "immense brigades" in the contest of 1856! It is also stated in the papers that Mr. Rayner declared, in the Convention at Philadelphia, that the repeal of a law of Congress putting the South-

ern people under the ban of inferiority, to say the least of it, North of a certain line, "was an outrage," and that his right arm should have withered and his tongue been palsied, before he would have voted for it! All this is in entire consistency with his offer in the same Convention to ignore the question of slavery-to act with Wilson and his confederates without any pledge or guarantee for the rights of

But, Mr. Rayner may reply, or some one of his few friends may reply for him, that there were abolitionists in the last Democratic National Convention; and that there are abolitionists in the Democratic party in the free States. No such position can be made good. There was one abolitionist-Mr. Rantoul-in the last Democratic National Convention, but he was summarily expelled, the delegates from his own State voting to expel him; and the Resolution in the platform approving the fugitive-slave law, was adopted unanimously in the Convention, as it had been by the Committee on Resolutions. No one claims for a moment, and no sensible Southern man thinks of requiring that any portion of the Northern people shall vote in Conventions that slavery is a political and social blessing-in other words, shall take the same grounds in the abstract in relation to it that the great bulk of the Southern people occupy as its advocates and friends; yet the Democrats of the South have always asked, and will always insist, that their associates of the free States shall discountenance agitation on the subject, shall go with them in maintaining the great principle of non-intervention by Congress in the Territories, and shall unite with them in protecting the institution in good faith in all cases where it is made the duty of Congress by the Constitution so to do. Thus far the Democrats of the free States, as a party, have nobly and fully met the expectations of their Southern associates; and we have strong confidence they will continue so to do. That they have lost ground by it as a party is admitted; but herein is their glory, and herein is the shame of Southern Know Nothings in uniting themselves with abolitionists to annoy, denounce, and trample down a body of men in the free States who have been as true as steel to the Constitutional rights of slaveholders. That there are freesoilers and abolitionists who call themselves Democrats, is also admitted; but they are not recognized by the party North as Democrats-so far from it, they have been denounced and cut off by the Administration and its friends, by Douglas, by Cass, by Buchanan, by Hibbard, by the New Hampshire Patriot, by the Boston Post, and by the Democratic journals generally of the free States. Let one of these abolitionists dare to show his face in the next Democratic National Convention, and utter such language against the South as Mr. Wilson uttered, Mr. Rayner sitting by; and instead of being allowed to go on, as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Ford did, and of being permitted "honestly and manfully" to "protest," as Mr. Rayner declares his abolition friends "protested," he will be hurled out in disgrace, not more by Southern than by Northern

State, that Kenneth Rayner, the leader in this region of the Know Nothing forces, announces "with pride and joy " that he is the ally and confederate of the abolition Know Nothings of the free States; that Wilson and other abolitionists and disunionists, did not secede from the Philadelphia Convention, as at first stated in the papers, but only "honestly and manfully protested," according to Mr. Rayner, against the majority platform; and that it is the determination of Mr. Rayner, as announced in his Washington City speech, to make common cause with the traiters, the abolitionists, and the disunionists of Massachusetts and New Hampshire against the Administration of President Pierce, whose prominent fault, in the estimation of these Massachusetts and New Hampshire traitors is, that he advocates the equal right of the Southern people with the Northern people in the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and unflinchingly, with the military and naval power of the country, enforces the fugitive-slave law! Proclaim these facts from the stump-proclaim them every where, and let the people consider, decide, and pronounce their judgment. From that judgment there will be no anpeal. It will consign Kenneth Rayner not only to perpetual retirement, but it will blast him in history, as it will every man who shall venture to defend or even to palliate or excuse his course. What says Mr. Miller? Is he ready, on this occasion as on others, to follow Mr. Rayner? What says Mr. Shepard? Will he dare to approve Mr. Rayner's course?

Let it be known every where in this slaveholding

But what must be the result of this campaign for the Presidency into which Mr. Rayner is entering with so much "pride and joy "? Does he calculate, by thus truckling to abolition power, that he will even obtain the nomination for the Vice Presidency? If so, vain calculation !- vain and empty hope !-The candidates will be taken from tates which affor I reasonable grounds for the assurance that they will vote the dark-lantern ticket; and no such assurance can be given by any same man, or will be received, if given, for North Carolina. Besides, Mr. Rayner met in the Philadelphia Convention men of depth and grasp of intellect-men well versed in human nature and in public affairs, and who are not apt to mistake declamation about the Union, and abuse of Catholics and foreigners for ability and statesmanship. Again, these men, with whom he has recently been in contact, and others of his brethren who will compose the nominating national Convention, have no doubt read his speech in the Convention of this State in 1835, in favor of religious liberty; and they have thus observed for themselves, by comparison of that speech with Mr. Rayner's recent efforts, that instead of having improved during the last twenty years, he has actually retrograded. Under these circumstances, not to mention others, it is apparent that Mr. Rayner's chances for a nomination are exceedingly dreary. His offer-that of allian ce with the abolition Know Nothings of the North-is very good in its way, and might have some effect upon any other organization; but George Law-with his offer of four or five hundred thousand dollars for electioneering purposes, and the fact that he resides in a State wnose vote is of much importance in the summing up-will distance Mr. Rayner. George will bleed well, but how he will run is another question. Mr. Rayner will, then, support some Know Nothing nominee: and his "two immense brigades" will do the same. There will be three candidates-a Democratic national candidate, a Know Nothing, and Seward. If the Democrats should not be able to

elect their candidate, the election will go to the

House, and Seward will be President! Opposition, therefore, by the Know Nothings to the candidate of the national Democracy, will be substantially the support of Seward; for they, as at present constituted, cannot elect, and the defeat of the Democracy before the people will be the election of Seward

MR. RAYNER'S RALEIGH SPEECH.

Mr. Rayner addressed the people here on Wednesday night last, in explanation and defense of his course at Philadelphia, and against Catholics, Democrats, and foreigners. We did not hear him, but we learn from persons who did, that his speech was the most complete compound of billingsgate, misrepresentation and low slang ever delivered in this communitynot excepting that made here in 1840 by W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee. We learn that he spoke of President Pierce as a "wretch" lost to all self-respect, and of the members of his Cabinet as his obedient slaves! He dwelt at length upon the Pope and the Catholic church, retailing all the stale charges against that Church. He stated, among other things, that the priest were sworn to curse, at stated times, all Protestants as heretics; and he repeated, we understand, as a part of the malediction the famous burlesque curse of Tristam Shandy! He said the Pope and his ministers claimed dominion in this country, and argued to show that they were advancing rapidly to its possession! He also characterized the nunneries as dens of prostitution!! He repelled, as a slander, the charge that he was proscribing either Catholics or foreigners; and labored with might and main to identify the Democrats of the country with the Roman Catholics as their spe cial friends and defenders.

We understand he was very severe in his remarks upon those who have questioned the soundness of his course on slavery in the Philedelphia Convention. He said men who never owned a slave, and never would unless they "stole" one, were charging those who owned hundreds of slaves with being abolitionists. This is not true. No person, in this State, so far as we know, has charged him with being an abolitionist; but we now declare to the people, what Mr. Rayner's own course at Philadelphia abundantly establishes, that he was ready to act with abolitionists and disunionists without any oledge from them that they would cease to assail the institution of slavery; and we furthermore declare, what his own language here and at Baltimore and Washington proves, that he is now the ally of Wilson, Ford, Colby, and Gardner, all of whom are abolitionists and enemies to the Union of these States. That is the charge. As to the matter of owning slaves, we would have Mr. Rayner to know that those who own one, two, three or five slaves are as deeply concerned in the preservation and extension of the institution as he is. He may have more dollars invested in it than they, but their rights in the matter are quite as dear to them as his can be to him. We go further and say, that persons who own no slaves are inseparably associated either by blood, affinity, interest and business relations with those who do; and whatever contributes to weaken the power of the South in this respect, or to impair the safety and value of the institution, must fall in the end with equal force-with equal ruin upon all. His reference, therefore, to his hundred negroes amounts to nothing. Persons who are so fortunate as to own one hundred African slaves, generally possess a sufficiency of other property to render them comfortable in "these low grounds of sorrow"; and our opinion, is, that Mr. Ravner would freely give up every slave he owns, if the surrender would make him President of the Uni-

We understand he complained that he had been personally assailed. We have heard of nothing of the kind. His private character has not been touched, nor is it likely to be. We have dealt with him only as a public man; and we shall continue to do so, with a purpose which no amount nor manner of denunciation on his part will be able to shake. A large portion of the people of North Carolina-slaveholders and non-slaveholders, Protestants and Catholics, natives and adopted citizens-are heard through these columns, not as sectarians-not as persons holding certain religious opinions, for in politics we know no religion, and in religion we know no politics; and that voice, which is the condensed will of all those just referred to as citizens of a common State, will be heard hereafter as now, without the slighest regard to the threats of demagogues, and without fear of what any man or set of men may do. Mr. Rayner, we learn, advised his brother Know Nothings not to assail their opponents-to be prudent -to be on their guard-to act on the defensive, but to defend their honor, and, if struck to strike back, giving two blows for one. He referred to the bowie and revolver, and said he would defend himself, &c., &c. Now, wherefore all this? Why stir blood already sufficiently excited? Why such language, culculated-though we feel sure such could not have been his intention-to array neighbor against neighbor, and friend against friend? Who has proposed a fight? Who talks of assailing the Know Nothings personally? Why, these champions of the Protestant religion-these God-sent disseminators of the faith and doctrines of the meek and lowly Christ-these defenders of the rights of conscience, of closet prayer, and of the glorious privilege of saving their own sou's each in their own peculiar way, and of repelling clerical instruction and advice just as the sick man should repel a physician, or a wronged man civilly should avoid a counsellor at law-these persons talk as familiarly of carnal weapons, of giving two blows for one, of fighting and the like, as if they had been trained to arms and stimulated by the neighing of the war-horse and the smell of gunpowder! We beg them to be at ease. No one thinks of assailing either their persons or their private honor; but the Democrats, Mr. Ravner, are just as fearless as you can be, though they may not think it necessary or even becoming to boast of or to announce the fact in advance.

-We dismiss this speech for the present, though it may be our duty to refer to it hereafter. We should be pleased to see it in print. Its circulation, with proper explanations and corrections by the publisher in the way of notes, would render it quite as useful to the Democrats in the present campaign as Mr. Rayner's speech in the Convention of 1835, just issued from the "Standard" press.

The stockholders of the North-Carolina Railroad Company will hold their annual meeting at Greensboro' on the 12th of next month.

KENNETH RAYNER DESPERATE.

Mr. Rayner is reported in the Register as having

used the following language in his recent speech in Washington City, with reference to the President and the members of his Cabinet: "You have not the sacred right of secret voting.

The minions of power are watching you, to be turned out by the pimp of the White House, if you refuse to sustain him. A man sunk so low we can hardly hate. We have nothing but disgust, pity, ard contempt. His seven waiters look and act like whipt curs. They are seven slaves who wait upon his bidding, and who gloat over any poor man they can throw out of employment for being independent and acting like a freeman." Can it be possible that Kenneth Rayner used that

anguage? The President of the United States a 'pimp"- a "man sunk so low" as to deserve nothing but "disgust, pity and contempt"-and his Cabinet officers, including Mr. Secretary Dobbin, acting like "seven slaves" and "whipt curs"! Did he say that? If he did, then we say that no just or fairminded enan in North Carolina will endorse his language; if he did, he has exhibited rage, malice, and envy characteristic only of the desperate but baffled and disappointed place-hunter; if he did, he has given the lie to his professions here at home of nopartyism, and has forced the Democratic press of his own State to unite with that of other States in at last exposing him in his true colors to the honest masses of all parties, whose confidence he is seeking by a miserable, intolerant, anti-Constitutional and anti-Christian crusade against foreigners and Catholics. Mr. Rayner was speaking, be it remembered, in the federal capital, within sound almost of the great officers of the Republic, whose good name he was affecting so far as he could do it, through imputations upon the character of those officers; for we say here, that if what he says of them be true, this federal government ought at once to be destroyed by the people. He was speaking to and inflaming the passions of a portion of those very Know Nothings, who but a short time since endeavored to obtain control of the Washington Monument Association, so as to advance in connection with that sacred object their own selfish purposes-who but recently, as the City government of Washington, appointed Know Nothing inspectors of elections only, and no Democrats, so as to have no eye but that of a sworn member on any frauds it might be Henry A. Wise, when he attempted to speak at Brown's Hotel, and by hisses and insulting expressions prevented him from being heard; and who, the very night that Mr. Rayner spoke at Washington, as we learn from the Washington Star, made their way with transparencies and banners under the windows of the President, yelling out their brutal blackguardism, and mingling shouts for "Sam" with curses and denunciations of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, whistling the "Rogue's March" and the like in the immediate hearing of his family! Mr. Rayner, it seems, called the President a "pimp"-spoke of him as deserving only of "disgust, pity and contempt"; and the crowd he had thus harangued, went to the White House to act out the inflammatory sentiments uttered by their Mr. Rayner has pretended until recently, that

Know Nothingism was a no-party affair-that it was neither Whig nor Democratic; and that he had gotten rid of much if not all his former party feeling. Knowing him as we did-having witnessed for years his intolerant and overbearing conduct as a party man, we placed little confidence in these professions; and now the curtain has been raised, and he stands out as virulent and as violent a denouncer of a Democratic President and Democratic Cabinet as any federalist in the land. "By their fruits ve shall know them." Mr. Rayner hates President Pierce-wherefore? Has he not proved true to the Constitutional rights of North Carolina? We defy him and his minions to point to one instance in which the President has swerved from his duty, or from the landmarks of the Constitution on the question of slavery. Point it out, Mr. Rayner! Let one of Mr. Rayner's slaves escape to Boston; his ally in Know Nothingism, Mr. Senator Wilson, would not only harbor him, but he would put arms in his hands, and a mob would be raised to defend him; but President Pierce would restore that slave to Mr. Rayner-would vindicate the majesty of the laws over the heads of that mob, and would do it, if the occasion required it, with cold steel and cannon balls. Mr. Rayner, behold your Chief Magistrate! He is unpopular, we admit, in abolition States-his friends there have gone down, clinging to the Constitution, under the pernicious flood of the very isms you are now engaged in fomenting; but the fact that he is denounced and forsaken there for his course on the question of slavery, pleads trumpet-tongued with all true-hearted Southern men to rally the more closely and the more warmly to his standard. Mr. Rayner hates President Pierce -wherefore? Because he is a Democrat-that is

Mr. Rayner appears to be grieved because the people of the District of Columbia do not possess the "sacred right of secret voting." Ah, Mr. Ravner, voters in Virginia and in the District of Columbia cannot rely upon the ballot system of voting as an aid to the "secret" and sneaking organization of the Know Nothings. Every man there must show his hand; and it was that mainly which secured the election of Wise. Under monarchical forms, theoretically Constitutional, but practically despotice as in England, the "right of secret voting" may be an object with good men; but here, in this free country, every sound reason is in favor of the vira voce. "Men choose darkness rather light, because their deeds are evil."

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT .- A movement of some importance has just been commenced in North Carolina, and is soon to be submitted to the Legislatare of that State. It proposes first, to render legal the institution of marriage among the slaves; second, to preserve sacred the relations between parents and their young children; and third, to repeal the laws prohibiting the education of slaves.

We see paragraphs like the above going the rounds of the press. The only knowledge we have of any such movement in this State, is derived from the papers outside North Carolina. There is no "movement" of the kind being agitated in this State, so far as our knowledge extends. Wil. Herald.

A movement of this sort was attempted during the last Legislature, for we received through the Post office a Circular urging the above propositions among others, in regard to slaves. The Circular had no name attached to it, and we have no idea

THE MARCH OF INTOLERANCE.

A Know Nothing pamphlet made its appearance in New Jersey not long since, in which it was strenuously maintained that the Methodist Episcopal Church was liable to the same objections in the power of its Bishops as the Roman Catholic Church : and that both ought to be subjected to the same rule

We learn that the work of proscription has already been begun by the Know Nothings of N. Hampshire. Governor Metcalf and Council have removed Rev. Eleazer Smith from the office of chaplain to the State prison—the sole cause being that he is a Democrat. Mr. Smith is a highly esteemed clergyman of the Methodist Church. On account of ill-health he has been unable to perform the duties of a Circuit preacher for some years past, and the small salary attach. ed to the office from which he has been removed has been his chief means of support. We do not know the peculiar religious opinions of his successor, but the probability is that he is an Universalist. A Universalist, it is known, was elected by the Philadelphia Convention as the national Chaplain of the

In the language of Mr. Rayner, in the Convention of 1835, "if you exclude one sect, why not another and another, and finally all except one?"-and, added Mr. Rayner, with great truth, "there is but one step from religious freedom to the most bitter and intolerant persecution." We have heard it intimated that there are Ministers of the Gospel in this State who are Know Nothings. Can this be so? Are they engaged in doing what they have so often denounced in the Catholics of the old worldpersecuting? Is Christ's kingdom of this world? Is it to be advanced by the use of carnal weapons? We concur with the Editor of a Methodist Journal published in one of the Northern States, that "the Ministers of the Gospel should know nothing but Christ and him crucified." Judge Longstreet, a distinguished Methodist, and a pious and learned man, has well described the fruits of Know Nothingism. He asks "what are they?" and gives the an-

"Most desperate and dangerous agitation-Churches rending asunder-pastors and flocks at variance-Christians losing all confidence in each other-Saints and Sinners in close embrace-Preachers of the same church getting but half congregations and alf support—one looking on approvingly, while another is abused—Teachers tottering—their pupils in midnight cliques-friendship severing-rage taking the place of love-father against son-brother against brother. These things now are, and they proclaim, trumpet-tongued, what is coming, if the conster be not crushed at once. And all for what? In honest truth, to get in the outs and get out the ins. This is the true object of the order. Well it must take its course till reason resumes her seat.'

THE UNTOLD CORRUPTIONS.

The New York Herald, it is known, is pressing the name of George Law as the Know Nothing candidate for the Presidency. How much Law is paying out, in hope of obtaining the nomination, is not known; but he is worth some two millions of dollars, and it is stated in the papers that he had agents in the Convention at Philadelphia, who were privately pledging him for one hundred thousand dollars for electioneering purposes, in case of his nomi-

The Herald and the "American Organ," Washington City, are just now engaged in a very pretty little quarrel on the subject; and the "Organ," among other things, says: "We take occasion to say to the "Satannic," that we shall not deal in gossip, should we hereafter see fit to unfold the chicanery and corruptions practiced in Philadelphia, during the year 1855, by politicians. We say, further, that not one tittle of what occurred at Philadelphia, in June, 1855, has yet been told." The Editor of the "Organ"-Mr. Ellis-was a member of the Convention, and ought to know all about these corruptions. Perhaps Messrs. Rayner and Haughton, who were also members, will enlighten the people of North-Carolina on the subject.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to say to our readers, that we have carefully observed the rise. the doings, and the progress of the Know Nothing party-we have studied somewhat the doctrines and workings of the Order in the different States and in the late Convention at Philadelphia-and we know something of the character of the men who control it; and while we cheerfully admit that there are gentlemen in the Order, and that even among the leaders there is some honesty and patriotism, yet upon the whole we believe it is the most uncharitable, selfish and corrupt combination that ever existed in this country; and that its permanent ascendency in the Federal and State governments would lead to frauds, embezzlements, peculations, riots, mob-law, disregard of public and private rights, and would end in the dissolution of the Union and a bloody war between the different races and sects in all portions of the land. This is our opinion, and we are entitled to it. We shall, therefore, make war upon this Order as we would upon a deadly foe to the good name of the Republic and the liberties of the people. We ask no quarters, and we shall give none.

The largest meeting ever convened in Easton, (Pa.) was held the other evening. A series of resolutions were adopted endorsing the platform of the Philadelphia Convention, and acknowledging it as a political creed, that will stand the test of time. Meetings of the American party seem to be popular now in various sections of the country.

Wilmington Herald.

The Editor of the Herald was suddenly called off from labor to refreshment" while penning the above, and so omitted to state the fact that these same Easton Know Nothings "deprecate in the most solemn and emphatic terms the repeal of the Missouri compromise": and also refused, at this same meeting, to consider the majority platform as endorsing the "Missouri outrage." The Editor of the Herald "takes the papers"-has seen these facts, and will no doubt set his readers right. He will also please state-for we feel confident his readers are clever fellows, and would like to have all the news-that the National Intelligencer has shown that the States in Convention in Philadelphia which adopted this same platform, cannot cast a majority of the Electoral votes. Quere ?- Does the Editor of the Herald regard the twelve free States that went off from the Convention, as " protest"-ants or as "seceders"?

One of the strongest evidences of the tottering condition of the Know Nothing cause in the Edenton District, is the attempt of the Edenton paper to produce the impression that Dr. Shaw is a Catholie! "Drowning men catch at straws."

NUMBER 1081.

The Editor of the Milton Chronicle makes a pecific and particular attempt to produce the imression on the minds of his readers, that the maority platform of the Philadelphia Convention was dopted by that body in such a way as to entitle it o be considered a national platform. It is well nown-and the Editor of the Chronicle is certainy aware of the fact-that this platform was adoped by the slaveholding States, Missouri and Delarare excepted, and by New York and California: .nd that thirteen free States voted against it, and hen seceded from the Convention. The very paries whom it was important to bind on the question f slavery, refused to be bound; and so the platform s mainly the work of Southern men. As such, it mounts to little. Not one State out of ten that votd for it will sustain the K. N. candidate for the residency at the polls. If Evans were only a Cathlic, he would have now and then some troublesome onfessions to make to his priest. In view of his vstematic fibbing, he may well exclaim, with one if the saints of old, "Lord, give me my purgatory ere!" His conscience no doubt troubles him, but hen he might go further and fare worse.

By the way, is it true that the Know Nothing odge in Milton has broken up? Let us have the acts, Mr. Chronicle. If you have effected your puroses, the people have a right to know what has een done; if you have disbanded without accomlishing your ends, let us all know why. The Cathlics are still "going about like roaring lions seeking shom they may devour"-the foreigners are still oming to this yet peaceful but most badly frightned State; and the cry is, where is the Milton Know vothing lodge ?-what is Evans doing? There are our Catholic Churches in this State, and only a few housand foreigners to only eight hundred thousand atives born. In view of these alarming facts, the ry again is, where is Evans?

'One" flirt of his grey gander quill "were worth a thous-and men."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Our readers will remember that the Know Nothags and Abolitionists combined, recently carried New Hampshire by a large majority, electing twohirds of the members of the Legislature and Metcalf lovernor. The Democracy, as a party, stood firmly y the fugitive slave law, and the principles of the vebraska-Kansas bill, and they polled for Governor . vote nearly equal to their former votes; but the ombination referred to was too strong for them, and hey were beaten. The cry of the Know Nothingsseaded as they were by John P. Hale, the traitor Burke, a negro preacher of the name of James, and ix-Governor Anthony Colby, who was a member of he Committee on Resolutions in the Know Nothing hiladelphia Convention-was, down with Slavery, Popery and Foreigners, and up with the Maine liouor law; and so they triumphed. What has been he result? Why their Governor, in his Inaugural Address, denounced the Nebraska-Kansas bill as an sutrage, and declared uncompromising opposition to he admission of any more slaveholding States; and he Legislature has elected to the United States Sente two rank abolitionists, in the persons of John P. Iale and Mr. Bell.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." New Hampshire, be it remembered, is one of the states which, according to the "American Organ." rinted at Washington City, did not secede from the 'hiladelphia Convention, but only "protested." If vhat the "Organ" says be true, then are Southern (now Nothings still in alliance with Colby, Hale, fetcalf, Bell, and the rank and file of the Know vothings of New Hampshire.

NASH COUNTY.

A friend in Nash County, who is well acquainted with the people and with the condition of public sentiment, writes us as follows:

"We have heard that it is currently reported in Raleigh, that Mr. Branch will lose six hundred votes in this county. Now, sirs, I think I speak what I know when I say that Mr. Shepard will not get in this county more than one hundred votes. This, I say again, is a fixed fact; and if any of the dark-lanterns are disposed to dispute the assumption, I think they can be accommodated in any amount they are disposed to hazard. Six hundred votes, indeed!-but this rumor is only in accordance with the systematic falschoods set affoat by dark-lanterns for effect.-My word for it, we shall give L. O'B. Branch a clear majority of ten hundred and fifty votes. Put that down as certain."

THE DOCUMENTS .- We have just issued in pamphlet form, the speech of Mr. Rayner in the Convention of 1835 in favor of religious liberty-and the letters of Messrs, Stephens, of Ga., and of Kerr and Caldwell of this State, against Know Nothingism. We expect to publish other documents soon. Send in, friends, and be supplied. We are not printing with a view to profit—all we expect is enough to cover first cost and to pay postage on the documents. You can send \$1, \$3, or \$5, just as you choose, and you shall have the documents accordingly; and those who cannot pay, shall have them for nothing. Push on the column!

Fusion in Ohio .- A large Convention was held at Cincinnati on the 23d, to nominate delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Columbus on the 13th July. Owing to the fact that two calls had been published-one for the 23d, and another for the 7th July-a good deal of excitement prevailed; but a compromise was finally effected and it was agreed that there should be only one Convention, the Know Nothings, anti-slavery men, and outsiders all uniting-opposition to the administraion of President Pierce being the common object.

JUDGE LONGSTREET'S LETTER.-The attention of our readers is called to the puble letter which we publish to day, of Judge Longstreet, formerly of Georgia, and now President of the University of Mississippi. Judge Longstreet, it is well known, has been for many years a shining and useful minster of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Read his etter, and then hand the paper containing it to your

MARRIED.

June 20th, 1855, at Maple Cottage, New Haven, Conn., by he Right Rev. Bishop Williams, Frank G. Q. Umsted, of 'hiladelphia, to Elizabeth J., daughter of the late George 'ollok Devereux, of North Carolina.

JUST RECEIVED.—A LOT FAMILY GROCE-RIES, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Java, Bohea, Rio and aguira Coffees, G. P. Tea, Soap, Candles, Snuff and Se-ara. Also, a lot of chewing Tobacco, on commission by he box at factory prices. At LITCHFORD a COOKE'S.